

CIS 501 Computer Architecture

Unit 12: Vectors

Better Alternative: Data-Level Parallelism

- **Data-level parallelism (DLP)**
 - Single operation repeated on multiple data elements
 - SIMD (**S**ingle-**I**nstruction, **M**ultiple-**D**ata)
 - Less general than ILP: parallel insns are all same operation
 - Exploit with **vectors**
- Old idea: Cray-1 supercomputer from late 1970s
 - Eight 64-entry x 64-bit floating point "Vector registers"
 - 4096 bits (0.5KB) in each register! 4KB for vector register file
 - Special vector instructions to perform vector operations
 - Load vector, store vector (wide memory operation)
 - Vector+Vector addition, subtraction, multiply, etc.
 - Vector+Constant addition, subtraction, multiply, etc.
 - In Cray-1, each instruction specifies 64 operations!

Best Way to Compute This Fast?

- Sometimes you want to perform the **same** operations on **many** data items

- Surprise example: SAXPY

```
for (I = 0; I < 1024; I++)  
    Z[I] = A*X[I] + Y[I];  
  
0:  ldf X(r1), f1    // I is in r1  
    mulf f0, f1, f2 // A is in f0  
    ldf Y(r1), f3  
    addf f2, f3, f4  
    stf f4, Z(r1)  
    addi r1, 4, r1  
    blti r1, 4096, 0
```

- One approach: superscalar (instruction-level parallelism)
 - Loop unrolling with static scheduling –or– dynamic scheduling
 - Problem: wide-issue superscalar scaling issues
 - N² bypassing, N² dependence check, wide fetch
 - More register file & memory traffic (ports)
- Can we do better?

Example Vector ISA Extensions

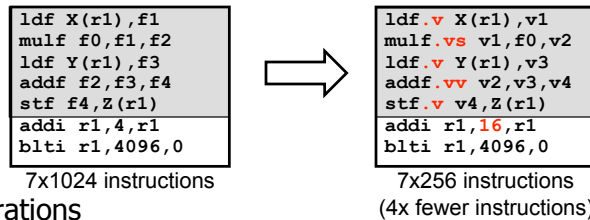
- Extend ISA with floating point (FP) vector storage ...
 - **Vector register**: fixed-size array of 32- or 64- bit FP elements
 - **Vector length**: For example: 4, 8, 16, 64, ...
- ... and example operations for vector length of 4
 - Load vector: `ldf.v X(r1), v1`

```
ldf X+0(r1), v1[0]  
ldf X+1(r1), v1[1]  
ldf X+2(r1), v1[2]  
ldf X+3(r1), v1[3]
```
 - Add two vectors: `addf.vv v1, v2, v3`

```
addf v1[i], v2[i], v3[i] (where i is 0,1,2,3)
```
 - Add vector to scalar: `addf.vs v1, f2, v3`

```
addf v1[i], f2, v3[i] (where i is 0,1,2,3)
```

Example Use of Vectors – 4-wide



- Operations
 - Load vector: `ldf.v X(r1), v1`
 - Multiply vector to scalar: `mulf.vs v1, f2, v3`
 - Add two vectors: `addf.vv v1, v2, v3`
 - Store vector: `stf.v v1, X(r1)`
- Performance?
 - If CPI is one, 4x speedup
 - But, vector instructions don't always have single-cycle throughput
 - Execution width (implementation) vs vector width (ISA)

Vector Datapath & Implementatoin

- Vector insn. are just like normal insn... only "wider"
 - Single instruction fetch (no extra N^2 checks)
 - Wide register read & write (not multiple ports)
 - Wide execute: replicate floating point unit (same as superscalar)
 - Wide bypass (avoid N^2 bypass problem)
 - Wide cache read & write (single cache tag check)
- Execution width (implementation) vs vector width (ISA)
 - Example: Pentium 4 and "Core 1" executes vector ops at half width
 - "Core 2" executes them at full width
- Because they are just instructions...
 - ...superscalar execution of vector instructions is common
 - Multiple n-wide vector instructions per cycle

Intel's SSE2/SSE3/SSE4...

- **Intel SSE2 (Streaming SIMD Extensions 2)** - 2001
 - 16 128bit floating point registers (`xmm0-xmm15`)
 - Each can be treated as 2x64b FP or 4x32b FP ("packed FP")
 - Or 2x64b or 4x32b or 8x16b or 16x8b ints ("packed integer")
 - Or 1x64b or 1x32b FP (just normal scalar floating point)
 - Original SSE: only 8 registers, no packed integer support
- Other vector extensions
 - AMD 3DNow!: 64b (2x32b)
 - PowerPC AltiVEC/VMX: 128b (2x64b or 4x32b)
- Looking forward for x86
 - Intel's "Sandy Bridge" will bring 256-bit vectors to x86
 - Intel's "Larrabee" graphics chip will bring 512-bit vectors to x86

Other Vector Instructions

- These target specific domains: e.g., image processing, crypto
 - Vector reduction (sum all elements of a vector)
 - Geometry processing: 4x4 translation/rotation matrices
 - Saturating (non-overflowing) subword add/sub: image processing
 - Byte asymmetric operations: blending and composition in graphics
 - Byte shuffle/permute: crypto
 - Population (bit) count: crypto
 - Max/min/argmax/argmin: video codec
 - Absolute differences: video codec
 - Multiply-accumulate: digital-signal processing
- More advanced (but in Intel's Larrabee)
 - Scatter/gather loads: indirect store (or load) from a vector of pointers
 - Vector mask: predication (conditional execution) of specific elements

Using Vectors in Your Code

- Write in assembly
 - Ugh
- Use “intrinsic” functions and data types
 - For example: `_mm_mul_ps()` and “`__m128`” datatype
- Use a library someone else wrote
 - Let them do the hard work
 - Matrix and linear algebra packages
- Let the compiler do it (automatic vectorization)
 - GCC’s “`-ftree-vectorize`” option
 - Doesn’t yet work well for C/C++ code (old, very hard problem)